Standards Correlated to Mathematics Readers: Level 210816

New York State P-12 Common Core Learning Standards
Grade 2
Mathematics
STRAND / NY.CC.2.MP. Mathematical Practices
DOMAIN
CATEGORY /
2.MP.1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

CLUSTER

CATEGORY / 2.MP.4. Model with mathematics.
CLUSTER

## STRAND / <br> NY.CC.2.OA. Operations and Algebraic Thinking

DOMAIN
CATEGORY /
CLUSTER
STANDARD

CATEGORY /
Correlated Lessons:
Getting Ready to Camp, What Is in the Attic? Page 84, 89 Objective 7: Students draw pictures to represent problems.

The World of Transportation, Our Trip to the City, Our Family Reunion, Our Harvest Lunch: Reader: Objective 25: Students draw pictures to represent problems

Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.
2.OA.1.

Our Family Reunion, Our Harvest Lunch: Reader: Objective 29: Students solve real-world problems involving subtraction of whole numbers

The World of Transportation, Our Trip to the City, Our Family Reunion, Our Harvest Lunch: Reader: Objective 25: Students draw pictures to represent problems

The World of Transportation, Our Trip to the City: Reader: Objective 27: Students solve real-world problems involving addition of whole numbers

CLUSTER

STANDARD

DOMAIN
CATEGORY /
CLUSTER
2.OA.2.

Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies. By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.

Correlated Lessons:
Our Family Reunion, Our Harvest Lunch Page 60, 65 Objective 4: Students subtract whole numbers

STANDARD

EXPECTATION

STANDARD

CATEGORY / CLUSTER

STANDARD

STRAND / NY.CC.2.NBT. Number and Operations in Base Ten

Understand place value.
NY.CC.2.NBT. Number and Operations in Base Ten
2.NBT.1. Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones; e.g., 706 equals 7 hundreds, 0 tens, and 6 ones. Understand the following as special cases:
100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens -- called a "hundred."

Correlated Lessons:
Getting Ready to Camp, What Is in the Attic?: Reader: Objective 31: Students understand basic whole number relationships (e.g., 4 is less than 10,30 is 3 tens)
2.NBT.4. Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using >, =, and < symbols to record the results of comparisons.

Correlated Lessons:
Getting Ready to Camp, What Is in the Attic?:
Reader: Objective 31: Students understand basic whole number relationships (e.g., 4 is less than 10, 30 is 3 tens)

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.
Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies

STANDARD 2.NBT.6. Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.

Correlated Lessons:
The World of Transportation, Our Trip to the City Page 36, 41 Objective 1: Students add whole numbers.

STANDARD 2.NBT.7. Add and subtract within 1000, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method. Understand that in adding or subtracting three-digit numbers, one adds or subtracts hundreds and hundreds, tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose or decompose tens or hundreds.

Correlated Lessons:
Our Family Reunion, Our Harvest Lunch Page 60, 65 Objective 4: Students subtract whole numbers

Our Garden in the City, Our School Garden:
Reader: Objective 33: Students use whole number models (e.g., pattern blocks, tiles, or other manipulative materials) to represent problems

The World of Transportation, Our Trip to the City Page 36, 41 Objective 1: Students add whole numbers.

STRAND /
DOMAIN
CATEGORY / CLUSTER STANDARD

STANDARD 2.MD.3. Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.

Correlated Lessons:
World Markets, Farmers Market: Reader: Objective 41: Students make quantitative estimates of familiar linear dimensions and weights and checks them against measurements

Represent and interpret data.
NY.CC.2.MD. Measurement and Data

Measure and estimate lengths in standard units.
2.MD.1. Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes.

Correlated Lessons:
World Markets, Farmers Market Page 180, 185
Objective 19: Students know processes for measuring length, weight, and temperature using standard measurement.

World Markets, Farmers Market: Reader: Objective 40: Students know processes for measuring length, weight, and temperature, using basic standard and non-standard units

World Markets, Farmers Market: Reader: Objective 41: Students make quantitative estimates of familiar linear dimensions and weights and checks them against measurements
2.MD.9. Generate measurement data by measuring lengths of several objects to the nearest whole unit, or by making repeated measurements of the same object. Show the measurements by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in whole-number units.

STANDARD 2.MD.10. Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve simple put-together, take-apart, and compare problems using information presented in a bar graph.

Correlated Lessons:
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Cleaning Our School:
Reader: Objective 47: Students will understand how to read and write the various types of graphs, as well as determine which types of graphs are appropriate to use for different situations.

Geometry

Reason with shapes and their attributes.

Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces. Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.

Correlated Lessons:
Building a Playground, The Fort: Reader: Objective

STANDARD 2.G.3.
39: Students will understand basic properties of and similarities and differences among simple geometric shapes.

Traveling on a Train, Traveling on an Airplane Page 132, 137 Objective 13: Students will understand basic properties of and similarities and differences among simple geometric shapes.

Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, thirds, half of, a third of, etc., and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.

Correlated Lessons:
Getting Ready to Camp, What Is in the Attic?: Reader: Objective 30: Students understand the concept of a unit and its subdivision into equal parts (e.g., one object, such as a candy bar, and its division into equal parts)

